(XXXIVth YEAR.)

THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, April 30, 1779.

THE printers hereof take leave to [illegible] the public, that this Gazette, [illegible] begins the year with all ſubſcribers to it; and as their intention of continuing the regular weekly publication thereof may not be generally known, they have thought proper to ſend this number to a great [illegible] of their old cuſtomers, as well as all ſuch new [illegible] whoſe names have already come to hand, requeſting thoſe of the former, deſirous of having them continued, to tranſmit their names as ſoon as poſſible, [illegible] thoſe gentlemen who have been obliging enough to [illegible] a ſubſcription to their paper to ſend up a liſt of the names of thoſe who may have ſubſcribed, by the firſt opportunity.

The printers will be particularly thankful for all [illegible] of intelligence, and all pieces tending to the inſtruction, entertainment, or information of the reader, [illegible] decency in language be obſerved. Advertiſements are gratefully received, and thoſe of a moderate [illegible] inſerted the firſt week for ſix dollars, and one [illegible] for each continuance; long ones in proportion. [illegible] money muſt always accompany each advertiſement. Subſcriptions are taken in at the printing-office in [illegible]-ſtreet, and at all places where the Maryland Gazette was formerly lodged, for the ſum of fifty-two dollars per annum.

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES, March 22, 1779.

ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An act for the [illegible] of certain nonjurors, on the terms therein mentioned, be now read a ſecond time, for filling up the [illegible] therein, and that thereafter, the ſame be referred to the conſideration of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly, and that thirty copies thereof be printed and ſent [illegible] of the counties of this ſtate, for the peruſal and [illegible] of the inhabitants.

A BILL, entitled, An act for the relief of certain nonjurors, on the terms therein mentioned.

WHEREAS [illegible] of this ſtate [illegible] the oath or [illegible] to this ſtate, at [illegible] the [illegible] for the better ſecurity of the government, [illegible] are ſubject to great penalties, forfeitures and [illegible]: And whereas it is the true intereſt and [illegible] of this ſtate to unite the inhabitants thereof in [illegible] bond of friendſhip, and as much as may [illegible] the diſſenſion and oppoſition of any, [illegible] and [illegible]:

[illegible] *enacted*, That the governor and the [illegible] be authorized and empowered to [illegible], and [illegible] commiſſion to, five of the moſt reſpectable [illegible] perſons, of known attachment to the cauſe [illegible], commiſſioners in each county, and that [illegible] or the major part of them, be authorized and required to adminiſter the oath or affirmation of fidelity [illegible] ſupport to this ſtate, to all ſuch inhabitants of [illegible] counties, who may not have taken the [illegible] affirmation within the time preſcribed by the [illegible] the better ſecurity of the government, and who [illegible] to take the ſame, on or before the firſt day [illegible] next, except always ſuch perſons whom the [illegible] ſhall have juſt grounds to believe are [illegible] freedom and independence of America, [illegible] an active part in oppoſition to thoſe principles [illegible].

[illegible] *enacted*, That the ſaid commiſſioners, or [illegible] of them, ſhall have power and authority to [illegible] and proper perſon for their clerk, and the [illegible] commiſſioners and their clerk ſhall be ſeverally [illegible] at the rate of three pounds per day for every [illegible] they attend as aforeſaid.

And be it enacted, That the commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate appointed as aforeſaid ſhall, [illegible] they are hereby directed and required, to keep two [illegible] books, one for all perſons who ſhall take the oath [illegible], and the other for all perſons who ſhall make [illegible] affirmation aforeſaid; and that every perſon who ſhall, on or before the aforeſaid firſt day of June next, take the ſaid oath, ſhall, after taking the ſame, ſubſcribe his name thereto in the book aforeſaid, containing the [illegible]; and that every perſon who ſhall, on [illegible] the ſaid firſt day of June next, make the ſaid affirmation, ſhall, after making the ſame, ſubſcribe his name thereto, in the book [illegible], containing the [illegible] affirmation; and if the [illegible] taking the ſaid oath or making the [illegible] affirmation, ſhall not be able to write his name, he ſhall make his mark, and the commiſſioners ſhall cauſe to be written thereto the name of ſuch perſon ſo taking the oath or making the affirmation as aforeſaid.

And be it enacted, That the commiſſioners aforeſaid [illegible] books, with all [illegible] aforeſaid firſt day of June [illegible] and coun- [illegible] the clerks [illegible] records, under the [illegible] the [illegible]

ſubſcribe, the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, on or before the aforeſaid firſt day of June next, in manner and form as herein before directed, ſhall be freed, acquitted, and diſcharged, from paying a tax or taxes treble the tax or taxes already impoſed or hereafter to be impoſed by public or county aſſeſſments for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, or for any future time, and alſo from all taxes, pains, penalties, forfeitures, and diſabilities, impoſed by the aforeſaid act for the better ſecurity of the government on perſons required by that act to take the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, and whoſe name or mark did not appear on the magiſtrates books in manner and form as by that act is directed and preſcribed, except the diſability to hold or exerciſe within this ſtate any office of profit or truſt civil or military, and except alſo the diſability to vote at any election for members of the houſe of delegates, or ſheriffs, or at any election for electors of ſenators; which ſaid diſabilities are hereby declared to be, remain, and continue, to every intent and purpoſe, as under the act aforeſaid for the better ſecurity of the government.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, and they are hereby directed and required, under the penalty of two hundred pounds, to attend one day in every week, or oftener if they think neceſſary, until the aforeſaid firſt day of June next, at the place of holding their county courts, or other convenient place, by them to be appointed, in their reſpective counties, with the books aforeſaid, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and the commiſſioners aforeſaid ſhall, under the penalty aforeſaid, give public notice, by advertiſement, of ſuch days and places of their meeting, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the county court of each county ſhall, and he is hereby directed and required, under the penalty of two hundred pounds, to make out and tranſmit to the ſheriff or collector, on or before the tenth day of July next, a fair copy of the names of all ſuch perſons who may have taken, repeated, and ſubſcribed, the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, in manner and form aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, That all coſts and charges incident to and ariſing on the execution of the commiſſion by this act ordered, ſhall be defrayed and paid by ſuch perſons as ſhall come in and take the ſaid oath by this act directed, in proportion and according to their reſpective aſſeſſments, and the coſts and charges ſo ariſing ſhall be levied, collected, and paid, in the ſame manner as the county aſſeſſments are levied, collected, and paid.

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LONDON, *December* 1.

NOTWITHSTANDING the French have ſuffered much in their trade ſince the commencement of hoſtilities, people ſhould conſider that this loſs muſt not be eſtimated by what we ſhould feel ourſelves in equal circumſtances as a commercial people; France is a country near four times as populous as England, not depending principally on its commerce, and abounding with infinite pecuniary reſources; ſo that though ſhe may be cramped in one line, ſhe can extend herſelf in twenty others.

Dec. 4. Yeſterday the meſſenger who went with the laſt diſpatches from government to the court of Madrid returned, with an expreſs to the Spaniſh ambaſſador, which expreſs, it is expected will be laid before the privy council.

A letter received on Friday by a perſon in Liverpool from Liſbon, dated Nov. 7, ſays, "Lord Grantham, at Madrid, has officially intimated to the different Engliſh conſuls in Spain, to forewarn the merchants to be upon their guard, leſt affairs ſhould take an unexpected turn."

Yeſterday a late commiſſioner to the American congreſs was near four hours in conference with ſome perſons in high offices.

It is ſaid to be determined on to ſend a fleet into the Mediterranean; in conſequence of which ſome think the Spaniards will declare for the French, as the former court has ſtrongly oppoſed the meaſure of a Britiſh ſquadron, more than a limited number, from going into the Mediterranean.

We are informed, that the following regiments are to embark in February for America, viz. 1ſt and 2d battalion of royals, 3d, 11th, 13th, 19th, 25th, 30th, 32d, 36th, and 69th, in all eleven battalions.

Dec. 7. The German troops to go to America are to embark at Embden, leave having been obtained from the king of Pruſſia for that purpoſe.

The [illegible], 66th, and 67th regiments, now in Ireland, are ordered to be in readineſs to embark in the ſpring for America.

Ten thouſand men are to go to America in the ſpring, half to be foreigners, and the remainder Engliſh.

Dec. 13. The treatment that admiral Keppel has met with from the preſent miniſtry and their aſſociates, is more than ſufficient to deter every officer of character from taking any important command, while they are in office. Lord Howe, gen. Howe, gen. Clinton, gen. Carleton, gen. Burgoyne, gen. Gage, adm. Graves, &c. &c. have all in their turns been vilified and traduced by the hired writers, and other creatures of the preſent miniſtry. Becauſe the public did not reſent that baſe treatment of thoſe brave officers, the miniſters have taken courage, and ventured to proceed a ſtep further [illegible] they have dared to order a trial of adm. Keppel. But [illegible]

favourite of lord Sandwich, and that admiral Keppel is only an honeſt man; that Sir Hugh Palliſer is one of the lords of the admiralty, and that the admiralty are to name the officers who are to compoſe the court-martial.

MADRID, *Sept.* 20. Lord Grantham, the Engliſh ambaſſador, is dangerouſly ill, which throws great delay in the important negociations now on the tapis between our court and the court of London. We daily expect a courier from London, diſpatched by count Almodovar, who will bring the laſt determination and poſitive anſwer from the Britiſh court to our propoſitions, which anſwer will decide the fate of both nations as to peace or war.

PARIS, *Nov.* 23. The ſquadron of ſix ſhips of war, under whoſe eſcort two ſhips are to ſail from l'Orient, are not yet ready for ſea. They are to be victualled for ſix months, and it is given out that 4000 regular troops are to be ſent with them. The general opinion is, that they are deſtined for the coaſt of Coromandel.

CHARLESTOWN, *March* 10.

Laſt Saturday returned hither the detachment of Charleſtown artillery and militia, which, with a part of Col. Skirving's regiment, beat the Britiſh light infantry on the 4th of laſt month on Port Royal Iſland. Our loſs on that occaſion was eight killed and twenty-five wounded, moſt of the latter very ſlightly.

The loſs of the enemy is not yet certainly known; but they left dead on the field, Lieut. Finlay (who acted as adjutant on that day) and Lieut. Calderwood (or Catherwood) and ſix privates, and Lieut. Hazleton, wounded and taken priſoner, who has ſince been cured and exchanged. The reſt of their wounded they carried off; but Capt. Barnwell took ſome priſoners, among them Capt. Bruere, a ſon to the governor of Bermuda (who afterwards got away) and the ſergeant of the *active and good markſmen*, ordered by Major Gardiner (who commanded the whole Britiſh detachment employed on that expedition) to be placed with each diviſion, ſo as to pick off our officers, and by whom indeed our chief loſs was ſuſtained. By information from priſoners and deſerters, Major Gardiner, Major Graham, Capt. Murray and Capt. Bruere, were dangerouſly wounded; and all of them, except Major Graham, are ſaid to be ſince dead. The finding of Major Gardiner's *orderly book*, in the pocket of Adjutant Finlay, wherein the ſanguinary orders for the *picked markſmen* were found, together with a recommendation to uſe *the bayonet*, in preference to powder and ball, enforced with theſe words, "*Their brothers* (the Britiſh barbarians) *to the northward ſeldom or never uſe powder and ball, till they have put the rebels to flight; and major Gardiner and their officers hope to ſee them follow their glorious example*;" has had this good effect, that it has produced a volunteer company of as *ſure markſmen* as are perhaps on the continent, who by this time have reached the camp.

Our coaſt ſtill ſwarms with privateers of the enemy; almoſt every day ſome of their brigs, ſmall ſchooners and ſloops come in ſight, and ſometimes two twenty-gun ſhips, the Daphne and the Unicorn; but we do not hear they have taken any thing ſince the renewal of the embargo. The Hornet and Monmouth brigs and Rattleſnake ſchooner, have been upon a cruize, but whenever they fall in with privateers, they have immediately led towards the men of war, who, with two brigs and two ſchooners, chaſed our veſſels laſt Monday.

Laſt Sunday ſe'nnight, another lieutenant and ſeven ſeamen, belonging to a privateer from St. Auguſtine, were made priſoners at the entrance of George-Town harbour, attempting to cut out ſome veſſels there.

It appears by ſeveral publications in the London, Weſt-India, and other Royal Papers, ſo early as the beginning of November laſt, and from many other circumſtances, that the invaſion of theſe ſouthern ſtates has been long projected; that the enemy have, for more than three years paſt, had a number of properly qualified agents in the remote, and ſome of the interior, parts of all theſe ſtates, artfully tampering with the weaker uninformed inhabitants, ſlily enliſting them into the Britiſh ſervice, and then ſwearing them to ſecrecy; and that, on the ſucceſs of theſe men, Sir Henry Clinton has built his pretence of having been ſolicited to ſend a fleet and army this way, for the relief and protection of his Majeſty's ſubjects, (ſuch as Kirkland, &c.) who in the ſaid papers are pretended to have revolted, and petitioned. It is highly proper to call the attention of the public to the little inſidious artifices of his Britannic Majeſty's commanders, and to guard the weaker of the community againſt the certain conſequence of their ſuffering themſelves to be any longer deluded. It is a well known fact, that the Britiſh generals have introduced themſelves into every ſtate on the continent, where they have taken up their temporary reſidence, with the ſame pretences they have entered Georgia. But [illegible] though frequently ſupported by too many deluded people, yet they have, in a ſhort time, been compelled to quit the countries to which they ſay they were invited, and to leave, to the mercy of the injured Americans, their moſt *loyal* friends. Can this *fineſſe* deceive any longer? Will any ſet of men ſtill expoſe themſelves to the infamy of betraying their country, and the misfortune of being themſelves betrayed in turn?

By intelligence laſt week from the ſouthward, we learn, that General Aſhe, having taken poſt in the ſtate of Georgia, he was attacked laſt Wedneſday afternoon [illegible] that General Aſhe was obliged to croſs [illegible] Col. [illegible] yet known.

BOSTON, April 1.

We learn from the eaſtward, that the famous captain Mowat has again viſited thoſe parts from Halifax; that he had landed a number of men in the night, and burnt the dwelling houſes and ſtores belonging to Mr. Shaw, of this town. A ſon of Mr. Shaw was made priſoner, but afterwards ſet at liberty.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 12.

We have had an imperfect report circulating for a week paſt, that the enemy had made another late attack, upon our ſettlements on the Suſquehannah, that they had deſtroyed ſome houſes, taken off ſome of our people and ſtock, and attacked, if not taken a fort. But as the account is defective, and we can find no authority for it, the truth of it appears to be doubtful.

It is reported that the fleet of the enemy's ſhips and veſſels collected in the Sound, and ſuppoſed to be going on an expedition againſt New-London, together with a 50 gun ſhip, which blocked up that harbour, are gone; but whether they had put back or had ſailed on an expedition, was not known.

Never was any nation under Heaven, in a more awful critical ſituation than the people of America now are, while events of the moſt tremendous importance are ſuſpended on a ſhort interval of time! and yet it ſeems as if there never was a more dead ſtagnate calm in our public operations. But have we not reaſon to apprehend, that in a little time the ſtill ſcene will be ſucceeded by a dreadful ſtorm?

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

Captain Douglaſs, in the Hunter privateer ſchooner, belonging to this port, a few days ago fell in with, and took a ſchooner from St. Kitts, with 137 hogſheads rum, and brought her in ſafe.

Extract of a letter from capt. J. B. Hopkins, to the marine committee of congreſs, dated April 18, 1779, on board the ſhip Warren, Boſton harbour.

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 13th March I ſailed from Boſton in company with the ſhip Queen of France, capt. Olney, and the ſhip Ranger, capt. Simpſon, and that on the 6th inſt. we fell in with the armed ſchooner Hibernia, from New-York, with 45 men, which we took, and on the 7th at 4 o'clock, A. M. in latitude 36° 40′ diſcovered two fleets, one to leeward conſiſting of ten ſail, the other to windward of nine ſail. We gave chaſe to the windwardmoſt, and about two o'clock took ſeven ſail, conſiſting of the following veſſels, viz.

Ship Jaſon, capt. Potterfield, mounting twenty-nine ſix pounders, 150 men, convoy to the fleet bound from New-York to Georgia, having paſſengers on board, as per the encloſed liſt.

Ship Meriah, a letter of marque, mounting 16 ſix pounders, 84 men, very richly laden with proviſions, dry goods, and accoutrements for a regiment of horſe.

Brig Patriot, brig Prince Ferdinand, brig John, brig Batchelor, ſchooner Chance, laden with proviſions and goods for the army, to a very large amount.

As ſoon as they were manned we thought beſt to ſtand to the eaſtward, having had intelligence of a large number of armed veſſels, being off Cheſapeak and Delaware bays. On the 16th inſt. I arrived in this port, (having parted with the fleet on the 12th in a thick fog) the next day the Jaſon arrived, which is a very fine ſhip; alſo the ſchooner at Portſmouth, which is a very valuable veſſel. Several veſſels are now in ſight, which, I hope are ſome of the fleet. By the activity of captains Olney and Simpſon, we manned the fleet in four hours.

A LIST of the names of officers, gentlemen paſſengers, &c. taken on board the Jaſon.

Jonathan Chriſtopher Kœhler, colonel; George Campbell, lieut. colonel; James Rivers, captain; Francis Fraſer, captain; Withelm Studenroth, lieutenant; Charles M'Pherſon, lieutenant; Philip Pauli, enſign; Hugh Fraſer, chaplain; Charles Kerr, ſurgeon; Mr. Peter de Niſmes, paſſenger; Alexander Potterfield, captain of the Jaſon; Peter Paton, John Morriſon, Walter Douglas, John Richardſon, lieutenants of the Jaſon; Joſeph Muſcrop, maſter; Alexander Stophen, clerk; John Hill, captain of marines; John Lepraik, purſer; James Thompſon, ſergeon of the Jaſon; William Hunter, prize-maſter of ditto; John Burns, ditto; Mr. Maſon, paſſenger; Thomas Weir, aſſiſtant deputy commiſſary; Mr. Thomas Brown, paſſenger; Mr. Archibald M'Kay, ditto; Mr. Alexander M'Kay, ditto; fourteen ſervants.

Taken on board the other veſſels.

James Kerr, captain; Mr. Thomas Rutherford and wife; Mr. Butler, two children and a maid; Mr. Neel M'Carter, Mr. Alexander M'Donald, Mr. James M'Donald, Mr. Alexander M'Cleod, Mr. Alexander M'Cleod, junior, Mr. John Leggat, Mr. Leekie.

Publiſhed by order of the marine committee,

J. BROWN, ſecretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boſton, to his friend in this city, dated April 14, 1779.

"We had laſt Sunday one of the Newport privateers brought into Salem. This day another of them is carried into cape Cod, and a fine brig of 14 guns, a privateer from Jamaica, ſent in here by our ſtate brig Tyrannacide."

SIR, *Trenton, April 23, 1779.*

THINKING that the encloſed letter, which lately fell into my hands, may perhaps be of ſome uſe to congreſs, as a moſt convincing proof of what has been ſo often denied by our enemies, that the Britiſh court endeavoured to procure both our domeſtic ſlaves, and the ſavages of the wilderneſs to deſtroy us; and that at ſo early a period of the conteſt as the year 1775, I do myſelf the honour to tranſmit it to congreſs, and am, with great eſteem, Sir,

Your excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

His excellency John Jay, Eſq; preſident of congreſs.

MY LORD, *Whitehall, 2d Auguſt 1775.*

THE hope you held out to us in your letter of the 1ſt of May, that with a ſupply of arms and ammunition, you ſhould be able to collect from amongſt Indians, negroes, and other perſons, a force ſufficient, if not to ſubdue rebellion, at leaſt to defend government, was very encouraging; but I find by your letters delivered to me by lieut. Collins, that you have been obliged, from the violence of the times, menaced by one branch of the legiſlature, and abandoned by the other, to yield up all the powers of government, and to retire yourſelf on board the Fowey. I have the king's commands to ſend you his majeſty's leave to return to England, which, together with this letter, and a commiſſion to Mr. Corbin to adminiſter government during your abſence, will be delivered to you by capt. Atkins of his majeſty's ſhip Acteon, who goes convoy to the Maria ſtore-ſhip.

At the ſame time it is left to your lordſhip's diſcretion to uſe this leave of abſence or not, as you ſhall ſee occaſion; for, relying upon your firmneſs, I have ſtill a hope that with the ſupply of arms now ſent to you and with the aſſiſtance of a greater naval force, the king's government in Virginia may yet be maintained; and ſhould this happily be the caſe, it will not be neceſſary that Mr. Corbin ſhould be informed of his majeſty's intention in his favour. I am, my lord,

Your lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Earl of Dunmore. DARTMOUTH.

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

In CONGRESS, PHILADELPHIA, *April 14, 1779.*

WHEREAS congreſs, on the twenty firſt day of Auguſt laſt, did reſolve, That when any perſons are deſirous of going within the enemy's lines, they ſhall apply to the executive power of the ſtate to which they belong, and if the ſaid executive power approve the motives and characters of the perſons applying, and ſhall be of opinion eſpecially at ſo critical conjunctures as the preſent, that no danger will enſue by granting ſuch, that they recommend them to the officer commanding the troops next to the enemy, who upon ſuch recommendation may at his diſcretion permit the perſons to go in. For the better execution of the ſaid reſolution,

RESOLVED, That any officer who ſhall permit a perſon to go within the enemy's lines without ſuch recommendation, or the orders of the commander in chief, or the commander of a ſeparate department, and ſhall thereof be duly convicted before a court-martial, ſhall thereby forfeit his commiſſion.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

TREASURY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, *April 3, 1779.*

ORDERED, That all perſons who have been entruſted with public money before the 25th day of March laſt, (and who are not accountable to the auditors of the army, or the commiſſioners of accounts at Albany) immediately tranſmit their accounts to the auditor-general for ſettlement, on failure whereof they will be proſecuted without further notice.

By order of the board of treaſury,

JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.

The ſeveral printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this notice, and continue it in their papers ſix weeks.

TREASURY-OFFICE, *April 5, 1779.*

RESOLVED, That the ſeveral commiſſioners of the continental loan-offices, treaſurers appointed to receive continental taxes and others, authoriſed by congreſs to receive, collect, or exchange bills of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, be reſpectively directed to ſend to the treaſurer of loans as ſoon as may be after the firſt of June next, ſuch of the ſaid bills as they may poſſeſs, under the care of ſome continental officer and guard, taking triplicate receipts, agreeable to the following form, one of which is to be ſent to the treaſurer of loans by the ſaid officer, and another by ſome other conveyance.

" State of   day of   177
" RECEIVED of   of
" in the ſtate aforeſaid,   caſes (or pack-
" ages) marked   and ſaid to contain
" dollars, in bills of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777,
" and April 11th, 1778, which I promiſe to deliver to
" Francis Hopkinſon Eſq; treaſurer of loans at Phila-
" delphia, having ſigned duplicate receipts.
" Signed   officer of the guard."

That ſuch caſes or packages be not received by the treaſurer of loans, unleſs accompanied with particular invoices, ſpecifying the numbers of the bundles in each caſe or package, and the contents of each bundle.

That one of the ſaid receipts be endorſed by the treaſurer of loans, on his receiving the caſes and packages mentioned therein, and delivered to the officer of the guard as his diſcharge.

By order of the board,

JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.

P. S. The printers in the ſeveral ſtates are deſired to publiſh the above three weeks ſucceſſively.

ANNAPOLIS, April 30.

CONGRESS having recommended Thurſday next to be obſerved as a day of faſting, humiliation, and prayer, the governor and council have been pleaſed to order the ſame to be religiouſly obſerved throughout this ſtate.

* * *

For SALE, at VENDUE, in ANNAPOLIS, on Saturday the 8th day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of GEORGE MANN,

THE SHIP DEFENCE, with her guns, tackle, and apparel, according to inventory.

The GALLIES, INDEPENDENCE, BALTIMORE, JOHNSON, and ANNAPOLIS, and the SCHOONER SMALLWOOD, are for SALE; and alſo a conſiderable quantity of GUNPOWDER. The Governor and Council are deſirous of treating with any perſon inclined to purchaſe either.

29 April, 1779. T. JOHNSON, jun. cl. co.

Paid

TO BE SOLD,
For CONTINENTAL MONEY,
A VERY valuable TRACT of LAN
situate on the lower end of KENT-ISLAND, in th
ſtate of MARYLAND, and known by the name
KENT FORT MANOR, bounded by the Eas
and Weſtern Bays, with a line drawn thro' the wo
from one bay to the other. The ſhores abound w
fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl, and the produce of t
land may be carried to any market on the naviga
waters on the bay. The exact number of acres is n
aſcertained. The annual amount of the rents is b
tween twenty five and twenty-ſix thouſand poun
crop tobacco. For further particulars apply to
honourable DANIEL CARROLL, Eſq; in Annapoli
to the ſubſcriber near Dumfries, in Virgin

1 3w Daniel Carroll pay WILLIAM BRENT

THE ſubſcriber propoſing to reprint the LAW
of MARYLAND, now in force, from
CON's collection up to the preſent government, ha
ſubſcription papers to the clerks of the ſeveral coun
to give thoſe an opportunity of ſubſcribing who are
ſirous of having them. They will be done in the ſa
manner with BACON's, ſtitched in blue paper, and d
livered to the ſubſcribers, for ten dollars each copy
He intended to have begun the work ſome time a
but has not yet been able to procure paper fit for t
purpoſe.—Subſcriptions are taken in at his office.

FREDERICK GREEN

Lately publiſhed, and to be ſold at the OLD PRINTIN
OFFICE *in Charles-Street,*

LAWS of MARYLAND
Paſſed laſt SESSION of ASSEMBLY;
AND
VOTES and PROCEEDIN
OF THE
SENATE
AND
HOUSE of DELEGATES

Where may be had,

LAWS paſſed June ſeſſion, 1777, and Ma
June, and October, 1778. Votes and Procee
of the ſenate, February and October, 1777
March, June, and October, 1778; and
houſe of delegates, October, 1777; and
June, and October, 1778.

LIKEWISE,
TREATI
OF
ALLIANC
AND OF
AMITY and COMMER
Between His Moſt CHRISTIAN MA
THIRTEEN UNITED STATES of Am
A
DECLARATION of RIG
AND THE
CONSTITUTI
AND
FORM of GOVERNME
Agreed to by the DELEGATES of *Maryland*,
and full CONVENTION aſſembled.

ALMANACK
TESTAMENTARY and ADMINIS
BONDS and LETTERS,
Mr. *Elie Vallette*; COMMON
BONDS, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Money given for clean LINEN

SIXTY DOLLARS REWAR
Kingſbury furnace, Baltimore county, Apri
RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the
inſtant, or thereabouts, a NEGRO man
PETER; he is a tall, ſtout, well made fellow
yellow complexion, marked much with the ſmall p
about thirty-five years old; had on a fearnought jack
light coloured breeches, with knee-bands of
ſort, coarſe country ſhoes, his other cloaths unkn
he belonged to the family of the Maccubbins,
ſiſter that lived with Dr. Lingham; he uſed t
about and had great liberty; he is uſed to w
ſhip-yards, as he is a good ſawyer; he run away
from Joppa, and he was concealed at Mr. Maccub
quarter over ſouth-river; it is likely he may go
again.

Whoever ſecures him in gaol, or brings him
ſubſcriber, living at the Kingſbury furnace in
more county, ſhall receive the above reward, a
ſonable charges if brought home, paid by

1 X 3w 45 JOHN WEST

THERE is at the plantation of James
Prince-George's county, taken up as a
bright bay horſe, about 14 hands high, not bra
he is about 14 years old, has a ſtar on his for
a ſnip on his noſe, his near hind foot is white,
hip out of place, and is ſhod behind. The
may have him again on proving property and p
charges.

1 X 3w 45

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN,
OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street.*